LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of " The Chronicles of the Bastile,"
"The Embassy," "The Yule Log," " Philip of

CHAP. VII-Concluded.

The argument might have been pursued further, for it was growing in interest, had it not been suddenly brought to a close by the appearance of Mildred, who, laying her hand on Leonard's arm, attracted his attention. Every one made way for the beautiful American gir who said to her brother, in a low voice, trembling with emotion and terror—
"Leonard, dear Leonard, let us go."

occurred to disturb her, for her countenance indicated much distress of mind. He therefore slightly bowed to his antagonist, intimating that he hoped to have another opportunity discussing the question more at length, and withdrew with Mildred to another part of the

How beautiful she is!" was the exclama tion which rose from group to group, as the handsome pair moved through the brilliantly-lighted apartments to a convenient recess where

there was a vacant seat.
"Mildred, dear Mildred, what has happen

"Mildred, dear Mildred, as soon as they were out of earshot of the company.
"I have seen him here, Leonard," was the "I have seen him here, Leonard," was the hasty reply, uttered in a voice of anguish, and accompanied by a hurried but anxious glance in the direction of the passing groups "Mark Aveling!" cjaculated Leonard. "Impossible. You must be mistaken."

"Oh, Leonard," sobbed she, "how could I be deceived? Let us leave the room, pray, lest

Did he not perceive you, then, Mildred?" "No! I was chatting with the Princess Ma-thilde, about her cousin and his extraordinary adventures, when I heard his name announce and presently saw him enter. I took the or of the Princess's attention being di verted to the incident, to slip away to where I saw you standing. But do not let us remain, Leonard, I beg."

"Dear Mildred," answered Leonard, affectionately pressing her hand, "Mr. Aveling has no authority over you; nor, so long as I live, shall he ever acquire any, with my consent."

"But, Leonard, dear Leonard, he has power over you," replied Mildred.

"Not in this country, Mildred, to the extent that would render his power dangerous to your personal happiness or safety. I have never yet evaded meeting him, under whatever circumstances, and shall not shun him now. Take my arm, Mildred, and we will rejoin the company."

"Leonard, if you love me as a sister, if you have any respect for my feelings, I beseech you not to expose me to the importunities of that unfeeling, unprincipled man. You know it was against my most urgent entreaties you intro-duced me into the fashionable world of Paris, and I now entreat you to conduct me home, and leave me hereafter to enjoy solitude and

The poor girl's manner was so earnest, that Leonard could not refuse her principal request. Leonard could not refuse her principal request. Besides, he feared the consequences of excitement, and possibly a scandal in public company. He therefore gently assisted her to rise, and, taking her arm in his, prepared to lead her away. They were, however, compelled to pass through the main body of the company, and their appearance once more raised the murmur of admiration which the presence of Mildred had before excited, and which was always contain to follow her footsters. It was ways certain to follow her footsteps. It was now even more marked, for the trepidation of the blood into her cheeks, and imparted a dezthrongs gathered together in those elegant ea-loons, Leonard keeping up a vigilant scrutiny of the company, with a view to avoid a colli-sion with the individual whose unexpected ar-rival had so suddenly marred Mildred's pleas-

They had to pass through one more salocn It was somewhat smaller than the others, and refreshments were laid out there on a beaufet Here the Princess Mathilde and Prince Louis

Napoleon encountered them.

"You are not going, Miss Wray," exclaimed the Princess, laying her hand on Mildred's beautiful arm. "It is oppressively warm, J know; but, take an ice.' "My sister wishes to take leave of you.

madam," answered Leonard, bowing to his hostess; "she is slightly indisposed."
"I would not detain you, of course," responded the Princess; "but I must introduce you to a compatrict whom you should know, Monsieur Wray. Come this way. Cousin," continued she, addressing Louis Napoleon, "permit me to take Monsieur Wray's arm, and do you take Miss Wray under your protection, and introduce her to Monsieur Aveling, who stands It was in vain to struggle against the force

of circumstances Casting an imploring look upon his sister intended also to exhort her to take courage Leonard resigned Mildred to the

take courage Loonard resigned Mildred to the Prince, and followed, rather than conducted, his fair hostess to the beaufet, where Mark Aveling stood, deliberately disposing of an ice. "Monsieur Aveling," said the Princes, taking the lead of the Prince, "permit me to introduce Miss Leonard Wray, a countrywoman of yours, who has, I assure you, quite colipsed our Parisian or quettes, and who is likely to drive our gallants mad, if she remain the season in Paris."

"And allow me," said the Prince, "to intreduce our brother to you, Mr. Leonard Wray."
The astonishment of Mark Aveling, on meeting with Mildred and Leonard under such circumstances, would probably have betrayed the fact of their being already acquainted, and of the existence of some unpleasant scoret befact of their being already acquainted, and of the existence of some unpleasant scoret be-tween them, but he met the fierce gaze of Leonard, instead of the downess, timid look that Mildred cast upon him as she curtaed. His embarrassment, however, was only mo-mentary, and his self-posression only equalled by that of Mildred and Leonard themselves. The salutation with which he honored them was of the most formal kind, and was as stiffly returned by Leonard, who, by a great effort, contrived to preserve an uoruffled exterior, though as inward prey to violent rage and in-dignation. The introduction over, the Prin-cess added, addressing the Prince, and taking

And now, cousin, we will resign Miss Wray more to her brother's care, though I st whether, with all his vigilance, he will ble to prevent her from getting a husband aris, before very long."
I saying and pressing Mildred's hand as poke, the Princess turned away, with her in, leaving Leonard and Mildred face to with Mark. Leonard felt his sister tremfits she stood, leaning heavily on his arm

change, turning from pale to searlet, and then change, turning from pale to searlet, and then to pale again. His teeth and lips became firmly compressed, and large drops of heavy perspiration stood out from his brow. Suddenly, he dashed down the glass he held, with a vehemence far from in keeping with the sober rules of gentility, and, to the amazement of those who had witnessed the recent incident, rushed out after the departed couple with an

alacrity quite trans-atlantic.

He overtook them in the vestibule; and so rapid had been his pace, that he even overshot them

a few paces:
"Your pardon, Mr. Wray," ejaculated he, in English, in a flurried tone; "but I was so astonished to meet with you, and with Miss Wray, I fear I have been guilty of a breach of courtesy in not recognising you when you were introduced. May I be permitted to tender an

apology?"
"None is needed, Mr. Aveling, so far as I am concerned." replied Leonard, calmly; "and I will also venture to say as much for

But, Mr. Wray, Mr. Wray," pursued Ave-

"But, Mr. Wray, Mr. Wray," pursued Aveling, following the young man and his companion, "I wish to speak with you. I have something of importance to say."

"Sir," retorted Leonard, stopping short, and confronting him, "I desire to have as little to do with you as possible. The relation in which we stand towards each other has long since been determined, and I do not desire to dis turb it, save in so far as it may release me from all obligation to you. I am your debtor, from all obligation to you. I am your debtor, but you have your security. We will if you please, retain our mutual position, until I can redeem the pledges which the improvidence of my unbappy father, and the curse of a fearful institution, have placed in your hand, as a guarantee for the advances your father made to mine. Sir. I wish you good evening?

So saying, Leonard hurried forward, leaving Mark confounded, and standing like a statue in the hall. He was aroused from his abstraction by a servant, who, addressing him in French, said—

ench, said— Monsieur, veut il sa voiture?"*

"Eh! What! No! Yes! Confusion!" claimed he, all in a breath; and rushed out after Leonard, guided by the sound of receding wheels, and utterly oblivious that he had left hat and cloak behind him, and that it was

* Does Monsieur want his carriage?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1854.

AN ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENT—THE CLAYTON AMENDMENT NOT OMITTED — FOREIGNERS EXCLUDED, NOT ONLY FROM SUPPRAGE, BUT SETTLEMENT-A TEST OATH PRESCRIBED.

We have been for several days apprised of n astounding imposition practiced upon the country in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill-the detection of which, we learn, is due to the vigalance of Col. Benton. Will the People of the United States believe that the Clayton Amendment, instead of having been omit ted in the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, is at this moment part and parcel of it?

When Mr. RICHARDSON moved the Senate Bill as a substitute for the Bill of the House, he stated, distinctly and unqualifiedly, that the Clayton Amendment, excluding foreigners from | it is. the right of suffrage in the Territories, was omitted. This was reiterated by him throughout all the proceedings; every speaker proceed ed on the assumption that the statement was correct; only with this condition could the Bill have passed the House. But we know how it was passed-no time given for examination or amendment: all discussion, all amendment choked off in Committee of the Whole, before beauty to a degree which surprised even those who had most frequently seen her. Slowly, however, they made their way through the by a reckless majority, overriding the rules of the House, and their own Speaker.

And now, what do we find? This very Clayton amendment, substantially retained! Here it is in black and white, constituting the 22d section of the Bill-

"SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, and every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an act and resident of said Territory, and shall posual resident of said Territory, and shall posual resident of said Territory. "SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That sees the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled TO VOTE AT THE FIRST ELECTION, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifica-tions of voters, and of holding effice, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Pro-vided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised ONLY BY CLEIVENS office shall be exercised ONLY BY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THOSE WHO SHALL HAVE DECLARED ON DATH THEIR INTENTION TO BECOME OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITU-TION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT: And provided, further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or any other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said

Mind-only at the first election, will all residents be permitted to vote. After that the qualification of electors shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, subject, bowever, to this restriction-that only citizens, and those who shall have gone through the regular preliminary process of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote or hold office; and also to this most extraordinary restriction, that all such native, naturalized, and inchoate citizens, before they can vote or hold office, must not only vote to support the Constitution of the United States, but the provisions of this act."

Territory by reason of being on service there-

The complicated wickedness of this section

AS TO THE DECLARATION OF INTENTION. The New York Post says:

"The declaration of intention referred that mentioned in the naturalization acts, and the oath to support the Constitution is that taken at the end of a five years' residence after a declaration of intention. None but citizens—
those who are born in the country, or, by a five
years' naturalization, have become citizens—
swear to the Constitution. The judges who will be appointed will unquestionably so hold, and exclude all others from the polls."

AS TO THE TEST OATH

The same journal remarks "But the most insulting provision in this secon, and the most intolerable provision in th whole bill, is that which makes it and the Constitution of equal sanctity; which compels every man who presents himself at the polls to vote, or as a candidate for office, to swear that he will support the Nebraska bill; and which requires him to devote himself to the propagation of Slavery before he is allowed to exercise the inalignable right of freemen.

has ever been required to take an oath to sup-port an act of Congress; it is the first time suffrage and (fine were ever made dependent upon such an oath; it is the first time the extension of Slavery has been raised to the level of a constitutional duty."

Remember, the clause repealing the Missouri Compromise, is the distinctive provision of the bill-and every settler after the first election, will be required to swear to support this

We again copy from the Past, to show

THE OPERATION OF THE SECTION. "The operation of this qualification will be exclude from the rolls and from office in the Territories nearly every man who goes there from the free States. It will defranchise nearly every member of every emigrant asso-ciation that has yet been formed, and place the entire political power of the Territory in the hands of slaveholders, or slavery propagandiets; for no others will or can take the oath required by the terms of this act.

"It will also exclude from the polls and

from office, for five years, every foreigner who may reach the Territory after the first election

As the great bulk of the future settlers of Nebraska will be foreigners and emigrants from the free States, it is obvious that, so far from governing themselves, the inhabitants of the Territory will have comparatively nothing to do with making or administering the laws which they will be required to obey."

But this is not all. The provision of the act that repeals the Missouri Compromise, extends to the Territories all other laws of the United States Now, among these, is the Law regulating Intercourse with the Indians, which expressly excludes foreigners * from the territories occupied by the Indians. The section then provides for the exclusion of foreigners, not only from the right of suffrage, but the right of set tlement in the Territory. And naturalized citizens, together with those who have taken the usual oath of intention to become citizens, before they can vote, are required to swear support to this provision! that is, to swear support to provisions that not only disfranchise foreign settlers, but thrust them from the Territory!

Was ever a more stupendous imposition practiced? What think the German citizens and immigrants, who have been soothed with the assurance that Clayton's amendment was omitted? What thinks the majority which violated the rules of the House, rather than suffer full and careful investigation of the Bill, which would have brought to light this gross imposture? What thinks the independent Press of the country, of a trick which, with all its familiarity with legislative corruption, it never dreamed of? What think the good People of the country of this covert, insidious, complicate plot, for subjugating the Territories

to the Oligarchy? Mr. Douglas, we learn, has gone to Chicago to explain the provisions of the Bill to his friends: to show how beautifully it embodies the Principle of Popular Sovereignty. We hope the Telegraph will carry the foregoing section to Chicago, in time for him to explain its meaning, and how it came to be where

* Unless, bearing a passport from the War De partment, stating their object-and which is merely emporary. The penalty for violating the act is \$1,000, and exclusion from the Territory

The subject to which we have referred as been under consideration among leading opponents of the Nebraska Bill for some days: and to-day, Mr. Mace gave notice of a bill which he intended to submit in relation to it. We were so fortunate as to obtain a copy, and ent it to our readers. We hope the attention of the People will be aroused. They will now understand why such hot haste was manifested in pushing the Nebraska Bill through, without allowing amendments to it, or even the reading of its sections in detail. When our immigrant population is told that the Clayton amendment is omitted, let this 22d section be read to them.

Bill to explain and define the meaning of certain provisions of the act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kausas," and to repeal a part thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America. Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That qualifications for holding office or exercising the right of suffrage in said Territories shall be the same at each subsequent as at the first election, unless altered by the legislative power of the Territory; and so much of the said act as restrict; the right of voting and holding office in said Territory to those who have made a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be construed to mean the dec-laration, and the oath after five years' residence prescribed in the naturalization acts; but shall construed to mean a declaration and oath made in any court of record, when the party pleases, and at any time before giving the vote or accepting the effice; and so much of the said act as further restricts the right of suffrage and to admit slavery in the Territory, by taking an oath to support the provisions of the said act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sixth section of the Indian Intercourse Law, approved June 30, 1834, shall not be held to be applicable to any of the territory included in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and which shall be open to white settlements."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN VIRGINIA. - The ynchburg Virginian states that a young man om one of the Northern States, named Richard Norris, an employee on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has been held to bail, on the charge of having publicly uttered senti-ments of an abolition and incendiary character in one of the hotels of that city.

We all know that "abolition and incendi-

ary" sentiments in Virginia, are such as were expressed by Thomas Jefferson, and in the Virginia Legislature during the debate on Emancipation some twenty-three years ago. In Rome and Tuscany, Protestants may hold their own faith, provided they have it to themselves, but cannot worship publicly, and the circulation of ents is forbidden under heavy penalties. Americans, we know, are suspected characters within the Austrian dominions, merely because they come from a Democratic country, and are obliged to be very 88,000. circumspect in speech. Any public utterance of Democratic opinions would be deemed in the five Presidential elections, from 1836 to cendiary and seditious, and subject them to 1852, inclusive, the so-called Democratic Party arrest and punishment. Virginia and her sister States of the South adopt a similar policy for the protection of their institutions. A Northern man visiting the South, comes under of the Anti-Slavery excitement, and the ina system of espionage-his nativity and education are prima facie evidence against him-if thrown for General Pierce. he venture to utter his Anti-Slavery opinions publicly, on a railroad car, or at a hotel, he is when a large proportion of our naturalized

liable to arrest, the same as if he were in Austria. Hurrah for Liberty and Union!

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

The Administration papers point with com lacency to the action of the late State Convention of the so-called Democracy of Indiana as fully endorsing the policy of the President and Senator Douglas in regard to the Nebras ka Bill. We all know how such Conventions are packed and managed. The subordinates of the Administration take care of the primary meetings, and pick the delegates, and then the proceedings of the Convention are determined by shrewd, active politicians in the interest of

The Indiana State Convention was doubtless got up and managed in this way. It met at ndianapolis on the 24th ult., and put in nomination Nehemiah Hayden for Scoretary of State, John P. Drum for Auditor, Etijah Newland for Treasurer. JESSE D. BRIGHT, who owns plantation of slaves in Kentucky, presided. GRAHAM N. FITCH, who made his entree into Congress a few years ago by the aid of Abolition votes, given to him on the strength of a pledge, publicly made in writing, that if no one would bring forward a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, he would, moved the following resolution; which, of course, was

"Resolved, That Judge Douglas, of the Uni-ted States Senate, is entitled to and receives our hearty thanks for so ably advocating the principle of non-intervention, as contained in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that we cordially endorse the action of our Senators and epresentatives in sustaining the same."

The non-intervention so admired by Fitch was the extension of all the laws of the United States to the Territories, and making them binding on their inhabitants, except the law for the protection of freecom and free labor in all the region north of 36 deg. 30 min.

Among the otiler worthies present were Lieut Governor WILLARD and E. A. Hannegan. We do not see the name of W. J. Brown, of ex. Speakership memory, a most devoted supporter of the Administration, but of course he was

The Convention adopted the following reso

" Resolved, That the Democrats of Indian: fully approve of the principles of the act ex-tending the laws of the United States over, and ing the Territories of Nebraska and

"Resolved, That we concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the Constitution of a State, further than to require Constitution of a State, farther than to require that it be of republican form, but on the contrary, that the people do possess the right and power to adopt such form of Government rathey may deem best suited to their views and wants; and that this right should be recognised as one of the fundamental principles of self-

"Resolved. That this Convention is distinctly opposed to that provision of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, commonly known as the Clayton amendment, which made a distinction between native-born and foreign inhabitants, who may be residents of the Territories, and feel gratified that the efforts of the Democracy have en succes ful in expunging that odious fee

"Resolved, That intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and cor-rection of which legislative interposition is neessary and proper; but that we cannot ap-rove of any plan for the eradication or cor-ection of this evil, that must nece arily result in the infliction of greater ones; and that we

property.

"Resolved, That we regard all political or ganizations, based upon the single idea of tem perance reform, as dangerous to the perpetui-ty of our republican form of Government, by withdrawing the attention from the great political principles upon which it is founded, and that we most earnestly appeal to our fellow Democrats, throughout the State, to adhere, in Democrats, throughout the State, to adhere, in the selection of members of the Legislature, to the practice of chosing such men as will make these great principles of Democratic policy, un-der the influence of which this country has been brought to its present elevated and prosperous condition, paramount to all other con-

ierations.
"Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana still adhering to the Constitution of the Confederacy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disrobe any citizen, native, or adopted, of his political, civil, or religious liberty

We all understand that this Convention controlled by office holders, office expectants and dependents of the Administration, could speak authoritatively for itself, but not for the Democracy of Indiana. We are inclined to think that the great meeting held at Lafavette. Indiana, on the 29th of May, to hear Daniel Mace, one of its Democratic Representatives, afforded a better indication of the sentiments of the Democratic People of that State. The Daily Courier of Lafayette, an Administration

paper, says of it: The meeting at the court houn, last even "The meeting at the court hou, last evening in response to the appointment of Hon. Daniel Mace, to speak on the Nebraka outrage, was the largest political meeting that her been held in the city for a long time. The court house was crowded to overflowing, with persons of all political predilections—Democrats, both Hard and Soft, old fogy and progressive, Whige, Free Sollers, and Abolitionists. The officers and committee were mostly Democrats, and all prominent men in the party."

As we said, some time time, the project of a State Convention of true Democrats of all parties, to be held on the 13th of July, is now agitated in Indiana.

Mr. Mace, Mr. Parker, Mr. Julian, and those who sympathize with them, are, we presume ready for action. Let somebody put the ball in motion. Indiana, with a little timely effort. may be won over to the side of Freedom. Her vote stood in 1836, for Van Beren, 33,000, all others, 41,000 : in 1840, for Harrison 65,000, Van Buren, 51,000; in 1844, Polk, 70,000, all others, 72,000; 1848, for Cass, 75,000, all others, 78,000; in 1852, Pierce, 95,000, all others.

It will be observed that at four of Indiana was in the minority; and that its majority at the last election was only 7,000 which was owing to the temporary subs crease of the foreign vote, which was generally

population has been alienated from the Party in power by the Pro-Slavery policy of the lat ter, it will be easy to overcome this majority, by a wise union of the Anti-Slavery opposition in the State. Let the Whigs, Inder ent Democrats, and liberal Democrats like Mr. Mace, concentrate their forces, and put down the Hunker, Pro-Slavery Administration Par-

THE PEOPLE IN MOTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ty. They can do it, if they will.

We notice in the Laporte Democrat, of Pennylvania, a Bigler paper, the report of the pro cedings of citizens of Sullivan County, in Convention assembled, to consider the question involved in the Nebraska Bill. Richard Bedford presided; fourteen Vice Presidents, and five Secretaries were appointed.

"The Hon David Wilmot was then called upon, and addressed the meeting. His speech, which occupied about two hours, was a calm, but forcible and masterly review of the whole question. It abounded in facts and demonstrate the speech of th trations, and evinced both the ability and the noral integrity of the man."

The Committee on Resolutions made the report, from which we extract the following. relation to the great question of Slavery and

" Resolved. That we consider this question paramount to all other political questions now before the country. We believe the time has ome when true men of all parties should unite to arrest the further aggress Resolved. That we believe it right and ex-

pedient that a common movement be made to place Pennsylvania in its true prosition on this question, and we here declare our willingness to co-operate with any movement to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That we join in the recommenda-

tion, already expressed, to hold a STATE MASS CONVENTION, as early as practicable, for the purpose of organizing the friends of Freedom, and making their action more effect-

Resolved, That a committee of three b appointed by the President, to address suc the candidates on the State ticket as have not publicly expressed a full opinion upon this subject, requesting them to state their several opinions upon the questions involved in the Nebraska and Kansas bills, as fully and distinetly as they think proper.

The editor of the People's Journal, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in reply to a suggestion of the Era, says:

"We have done our best to bring abo union of action among the opponents of Slavery, and shall labor to the same end still, although the favorable time for such action has gone by. * * * * We hope that all Conventions hereafter called for the nominaconventions hereafter carred for the nomina-tion of candidates, will be People's Conven-tions, and will embrace all opponents of the extension of Slavery, without regard to their previous political connections. It is madness to divide longer upon abstract ideer, while an oligarchy of slaveholders is revolutionizing the country, and will soon 'crush out' every semblance of Liberty, unless Northern freemen unite in its defence. Why not call a People's State Convention, to meet in Harrisburgh, in August next, and urge County Conventions all over the State, of like character. If General Larimer, George Darise, John W. Howe, David Wilmot, John M. Reed, John C. Kunkle, or others of like stamp, would call such a Convention, and recommend such County Convenvention, and recommend such County Conven-tions, we should expect to see poor Hunker-

By the way, we hear it stated, that the Dem eratic Convention of Mr. Dawson's district has passed resolutions condemning the Nebraska bill, and instructing their representative in the Legislature not to vote for Mr. Dawson are therefore opposed to any law upon this in the Legislature not to vote for Mr. Dawson Republic, and to be admitted to representation subject that will authorize the searching for or for Senator, should be be a candidate. That nine who voted to throw open the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas to Slavery.

In Detcoit, the home of General Case, who was discressed by the introduction of the Nebraska Bill, but had not the moral courage to oppose it, a vast meeting was held on the evening of the 7th instant, at the Court House, to protest against the Nebraska outrage. Tha Detroit Daily Democrat says:

"We have witne sed some of the largest gathering, which have been held in the City Hall for the past three years, and with the exception of one, and that, the meeting in response to the call to consider the school question and city refo. as, we have seen none that was larger in number or occupied the hall more fully than the one last night; neither have we seen any meeting within the same time that was more orderly, or contained a more respectable body of earnest, attentive, and intelligent men, beonging to the working class, to the merchant and to the several professions, than the gather

ing last night." Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Hon. Kingsley S. Singham, Stephen Bech, editor of the Michigan Volksblat, a German paper published at Detroit, and Hon. Mr. Chandler, addressed the meeting, and their speeches were received with great applause; after which, a series of pungent resolutions was adopted, among them the following:

" Resolved, That we hereby tender our heart felt thanks to the member of Congress from this State who in good faith resisted this viola-tion of plighted faith and gross outrage upon

liberty and rights.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress "Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, and the so of our Representatives who gave to this measure their support, have grossly misrepresented the wishes and betroyed the interests of their constituents. Placed in circumstances where they might have struck a signal blow for liberty and right, they have shown themselves unworthy of their high positions, have forfeited the confidence of the people, and exchanged enduring henor for the paltry fruits of political subserviency."

We hope that the State Mass Convention which was called some time since by the Central Committee of Independent Democrats, to take measures against the consummation of the Nebraska in quity, and which was to meet at Kalamazoo on the 21st instant, now that the Bill has passed, will concert some plan to secure such a movement as the friends of Freedom have initiated in Ohio. Michigan can surely be placed on the right side, for a healthful feeling pervades the masses of her people.

The Philadelphia Register has been an afternoon paper. The editor has labored hard and efficiently, and we trust the friends of Freedom will reward him with a liberal patronage, and sustain his excellent paper in its future career of honor and usefulness

The Georgetown (Ky.) Herald publishe its editor ought to be indicted and punished.

CONGRESS

The Senate learned to-day that the late nodel Legislature of the free State of California was really in favor of the Nebraska bill, and its Senators and Representatives now know they were right in voting for it! Mr. Cass delivered his sentiments on the insane land bill; and, by a singular coincidence, he thinks just what the President said upon that subject, but does not think anything the President did not say! He is more explicit than the President!

In the House, the bill regulating the pay of ostmasters, as amended by the Senate, was bassed; Mr. Stanton introduced a bill to restore civil superintendents to the United States armories; and, in Committee, Mr. Walbridge lelivered a speech on the Pacific Railroad, the formal consideration of which measure has been postponed until the second Monday of

BRITISH AMERICA

The subjects of her Britannic Majesty will o doubt affirm that there is "a North!"

Look at the map of North America. Off to the northwest there is a comparatively small region of cold and sterile country, about 700 niles square, which belongs to Russia. Still farther northward, on the east, are Greenland and Iceland. Excepting these, all the vast regions of country north of the United States beong to Great Britain, and are called British America. They consist of four million square miles of territory, or nearly three-fourths of a million more than our States and Territories!

The improved and organized portions of the territory consist of-

	Canada	Square miles.	Population 1 842 864
1	New Brunswick -	28 000	200,000
1	Nova Scotia	19 000	300 000
	Prince Edw'd Island	2 000	75 000
1	Newfoundland -	37,000	100,000
1		486,000	2,517,264

These countries are important in extent of erritory and in population, but they are great also in their navigable rivers and lakes, in their extent of seacoast, in their natural resources of forest, minerals, and agriculture, in the ships they possess, in their imports and exports, in their revenue, in their ratio of increase, in their intelligence and love of freedom, in the size of their cities, and in all their social characteris-

And what is the political condition of regions o interesting? Each Province has a Governor and Council, appointed by the Queen of Great Britain, and a local elected Legislature of very imited powers, the whole being subject to a Captain General appointed by the Crown, These appointed efficers are not natives of the Provinces, and the Provinces have no repreentatives in the British Parliament, which legislates for them.

Are they satisfied with this condition of things? They assuredly are not. Their dissatisfaction is deep and universal. It is not angry nor rebellious. Resentments toward the nother country have not been excited. The feeling toward her is that of respect, affection. and gratitude. Yet are the Provinces net ignorant of their great disabilities and privations. They speak feelingly of them, and quaintly enough of their wish to be annexed to their nother country-thus indicating their desire to become an integral portion of the realm, as new States become an integral portion of this Republic, and to be admitted to representation existence. If this is not to be allowed themas, indeed, it is not-they have alternative de-

sires. These are-1st. Annexation to the United States

2d. The formation of a kingdom or confederation of their own.

To the former there are some objection one of which we cited yesterday, in an extract from a speech of Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia. wherein he avowed its determined purpose to never lend itself to the support of the institution of Slavery. To the latter, important impediments are

also offered, chiefly in the inaccessibleness of the different provinces to each other, from the want of railroads and other improvenepts. We are of opinion, however, that some of these obstacles will ere long be removed, and that a new political existence will be entered upon by these interesting provinces. What that existence shall be, time and its events alone can determine.

WASHINGTON MATTERS

The organization of the new City Govern ent took place yesterday morning.

In the Board of Aldermen, Silas Hill, Esc vas elected President, and Robert Clarke, E q Vice President. The Secretary of the former Board, Mr. Middleton, and the messenger, Mr. Kleiber, were continued in their offices.

In the Board of Common Council, Dr. A. McD. Davis was chosen President, the election of Vice President being deferred. Mr. Richard Barry was continued secretary.

After the preliminary organizations Soard, the Aldermen met the Council in joint neeting, Silas Hill, Esq., in the chair. Mr. John T. Towers, after the delivery of

n address, took the usual oath of office. A numerous assembly congregated in ouncil-room, to witness the ceremonies of installation, many of whom availed themselves of the invitation extended by the Mayor to the members of the two boards and his fellowcitizens, to meet him at his home.

"The Easton (Md) Gazette states that harvest hands have determined not to cut wheat this year for lers than two dollars per day. A small number have already been offered that sum, which of course has raised the ideas of all."

We trust the ideas and the wages of all may be kept up. We rejoice in the high prices of breadstuffs in this country, not only because lands are thereby enhanced in value, but because labor is also; and we should cease to repice with the farmer, if he should be unwilling to let the laborer rejoice with him. A harvest hand is well worth, per day, the price of a bushel of the wheat he garners.

ANOTHER MURDER.-At New York, John Marshal, a stable keeper, on Sunday night, killed Michael Collamor, an employee, quarrel about wages.

LITERARY NOTICES.

DANIEL, A MODEL FOR YOUNG MEN. A series of Loctures, by W. A. Scott, D. D., at New Orleans. N. York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne and R. Farnham, Washington, D. C. One vol., pp. 340 octavo.

Among the great men of the Scriptures-and they are the greatest of all the manifested grandeur of the race of man-David holds conspicuous place. The Jews rank him with Moses; and there is a most wonderful recognition of God's eminent commendation of his character, while yet young, recorded in the 14th chapter of Ezekiel, 14th verse. His words by the prophet are these:

"Son of man! when the land sinneth agains me by trespassing grievously, then I will stretch out my hand upon it, and will break the staff of bread thereof, and will send famine upon it, and will cut off man and beast from it. Though these three men—Noah, Daniel, and Job—were in it, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord God."

Now, this prophecy was made B. C. 594, A. M. 3410; and Daniel at that time was a young nan, certainly not thirty years of age. So early was he acknowledged to be a Prince in Israel; and, great as were the honors conferred by Persian monarchs, his was integrity unseduced unbought unterrified. Such was Dan iel, whose character as a model man is here presented to our young men for their emula

These Lectures were delivered by Dr. Scott on Sunday evenings, in New Orleans. They are as interesting as a Waverley novel, and we hope this book may command a wide circulaion. No library of a Christian Association, or any other library association for young men, ought to be without it. Let a father put this book into the hands of his son, saying, "Here is a man of political rank and fame, whose life you will do well to copy as a safe model."

Of the first Daniel we have often thought Milton must have been describing, when he

ваув-_" Paithful found Among the faithless; faithful only be Among innumerable false; unmoved, Unshaken unseduced unterrified His loyalty he kept, his love and zeal. Nor number nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind

Though single.' If it were possible for our public men, and members of Congress, especially of the free States, to recover their lost faith that God was on the side of Humanity, we might hope to have some modern Daniels, but never before. Men of expediency and compromise may make ser-ond rate Daniels, but they never stand fire. †

THE DIVINE CHARACTER VINDICATED. By Rev. Moses Ballou. New York: Published by Redfield

One vol., pp. 412. Sold by Taylor & Maury. When we noticed the "Conflict of Ages." we were sure that work would make a cor valsion in the world of Theology, and that it must result in new combinations and new relations of views, consequent upon the course of reasoning presented by Dr. Beecher. In this we have not been disappointed, nor in the various views taken of that work by men holding standpoints diverse and antagonistic to

The Princeton Review, the organ of the Church of all Presbyterianism, hails this great work as "an ally" to orthodoxy. The Method. ists and Unitarians are quite as well pleased with Dr. Beecher, as an ally of theirs; and though the volume at the head of this notice affects to vindicate the character of God from is delighted with the book, for the reflex in fluences it is to have to build up Universalism in place of Orthodoxy. Now, is it not a very wonderful work, this "Conflict of Ages," by Dr. Edward Beccher, that it suits everybody and all sorts of seets! Certainly, it is a book easier read than replied to. And Mr. Ballon olen makes a grand flourish of words, words words! He is honest, no doubt, in thinking his argumentation meets all the case, and ends the controversy-a controversy which began before the flood, and is likely to last to the end of all things. The height of this great argument has been attempted, in all ages, by men who felt able to "justify the ways of God to man." But it is just now where it was when

Paul wrote his epistle to the Romans. Nothing can be more frank and honest than the manner in which he has put the objection of the imaginary Jew, who acts, in his ninth chapter, the part of the disputant of what Paul has affirmed in relation to God's moral government of the world-"Why doth he yet find fault? For who hath resisted his will?"-ver. 19. There it is! standing up against the heavens like the Peak of Teneriff out of the ocean, naked, severe, and sublime. Paul's reply is the only one he could give, or, rather, that he did give: "Nay, but, O man who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus?'" Paul a once put over him, as a shield, the Sovereignty of God-" the Judge of all the Earth will do right"-and here he rests, and there the dis ciples of Christ have been content to rest amidst all the contentions of centuries. We do not regret the publication of the Conflict of Ages, which, if it but wakes up the souls of men to the contemplation of the great realities of a future life, must work a happy influence upon the cause of piety, and the promotion of the best interests of the world. What most is to be dreaded is a torpidity of the public mind. which, concluding a subject to be beyond the reach of all intellection, ceases thence to think about it; and when men cease to think, they very soon cease to feel-and death ensues. Let this enigma once more wake up the minds of men to a new attempt at its solution. It cannot but result in the increase of the knowledge of the Bible and the love of God.

Mr. Nelson, American consul at Turks Island, after being fined \$200 for an alleged assault upon a magistrate, has been thrown nto prison for his refusal to pay a further fine of \$135. He had previous difficulties with the authorities, growing out of his resisting what he regarded as illegal demands upon American essels trading at the Island

Mr. Connig. who is boaring for an artesian well at Mobile, has reached a depth of two hundred feet, and having come upon a stratum of fine blue clay, is flattered with the hope that his labors are nearly completed.